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CINCINNATI MEDICAL RECORDER.

(PUBLISHED BI-WEEKLY.)

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Physio-Medical Physicians

are partial to formulæ of their own devising. The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co. give special attention to the manufacture of Sugar-coated Pills adapted to the individual preference of their friends and customers. Send to them for estimates on lots of three thousand pills and upward—(the smallest quantity that can be perfectly sugar-coated.) Their Sugar-coated Pills are so thoroughly compounded that the *mass remains soft* and is readily soluble. Entrusted to their hands you are in *no danger* of having your pills coated with a large proportion of *chalk* and *china clay*. In ordering or prescribing please specify Wm. S. M. Chem. Co.'s *Soft Mass Pills*.

Fluid Hydrastis is a marked success;—the great demand from physicians direct and through the drug trade attests its growing popularity. Order a bottle in your next purchase;—it speaks for itself.

It is a fact that Fluid Extracts are offered to physicians at prices which would not pay the cost of manufacture provided the drugs used were of prime quality, and the alcohol of sufficient strength to hold the medicinal properties of the drug in solution. We need not say *how* this can be done; but physicians should be on their guard against medicine the only recommendation of which is its cheapness. The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co.'s "*Green Drug Fluid Extracts*" recommend themselves to discriminating physicians of all schools.

The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co.'s *Resinoids* and *Alkaloids* are not excelled for *purity* and *reliability*. Sulph. Hydrastia (Berberina) in Crystals; as well as the Muriate, Phosphate, and Principles Combined; Podophyllin, Leptandrin, Nitrate Sanguinarina, and many other leading articles in these lines *originated* with them, and were brought to *present perfection* through their investigations.

As an *adjurant* to disguise and cover the bitter taste of the Cinchona Salts, Epsom Salt, Aloes, Colocynth, Cascara Sagrada, etc., in whatever form administered, *Aromatic Elixir Licorice* has no equal. The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co. are its manufacturers.

The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co. invite the orders and support of that large and increasing class of practitioners who *know a good quality* of medicine when they see it, and are willing to pay a fair price to secure uniformity and reliability.

Extract Malt and its various combinations, prepared at the new laboratory of the Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co. are worthy the attention of every physician. Put up in bottles of one-and-a-quarter pounds;—$7.50 per dozen.

Please specify "Wm. S. M. Chem. Co.'s" preparations; especially when ordering from houses who are in the habit of sending you *their own*, or the preparations of other manufacturers.

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II.

NEW REMEDIES.

EXPECTORANTS.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

DETROIT, MICH.,

Respectfully solicit the attention of practitioners of medicine to their preparations of the following drugs, premising their statement of the claims made for them by mention of the fact that such claims are, in each instance, the legitimate deductions from reports in their possession (and copies of which will be gladly furnished gratis on application) of results following the use of the drugs in the practice of competent and conscientious physicians:

YERBA SANTA.

(Eriodyction Californicum.)

Although this indigenous plant has been before the profession for several years, it is to be feared that it is not as fully appreciated as its inherent merits demand. The cause of this is the fact that it has not been accorded the thorough trial to which an agent possessing the properties claimed for it, is entitled. It is a demulcent of superior quality, and while exercising a favorable influence over mucous membranes wherever situated, has a peculiar influence over that of the respiratory passages. The testimony in support of this statement is too voluminous for introduction at this place, but will be cheerfully furnished on application to us. We prepare a fluid and a solid extract.

DOSE—FLUID EXTRACT YERBA SANTA (P., D. & CO.), ʒ ss to ʒ j.

SOLID EXTRACT YERBA SANTA (P., D. & CO.), gr. iij to gr. x.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

QUEBRACHO.

(Aspidosperma Quebracho.)

Although of comparatively recent introduction Quebracho came to us so endorsed by the results of physiological and clinical experience as to place it at once in a place among the more reliable drugs. These experiments have been copious and convincing, fixing quebracho as an agent possessing a peculiar property in relieving dyspnœa due to whatever cause, the cyanotic hue of lips and surface disappearing under its use and the distress of the patient being distinctly ameliorated.

Quebracho supplies, in its marked properties, a pressing want, especially in the treatment of pneumonia or other affections of the lungs attended by dyspnœa. In such self-limited affections the desideratum is to sustain the patient until the disease shall have run its course, and many have succumbed because of the want of an agent which should do what quebracho is claimed to do. That it is a remedy of indispensable value in acute pulmonary inflammations is attested by abundance of testimony in our possessions, and which will be supplied gratuitously, collated from both private and hospital practice.

DOSE—FLUID EXTRACT OF QUEBRACHO (P. D. & CO.), 20 MINIMS TO A FLUIDRACHM.

LIPPIA MEXICANA.

An agreeable anodyne and demulcent expectorant, introduced by us to the profession of this country on the authority of Dr. A. H. Saxton, of Baltimore, Md. Dr. Saxton received a sample of the plant for trial from a gentleman (a chemist by profession), who, while traveling in Mexico in 1877, had observed its characteristic properties from its use among the natives. The botanical position of the plant was fixed by Dr. Vasey of the Agricultural Department at Washington. The reports following its use by others fully corroborate that originally made by Dr. Saxton, and have established Lippia Mexicana as a remedy of great value in the relief of distressing cough whether due to acute inflammation or to more chronic pulmonary lesions, as in phthisis, chronic bronchitis, etc.

DOSE—FLUID EXTRACT LIPPIA MEXICANA (P. D. & CO.), 30 MINIMS TO A FLUIDRACHM.

CHEKEN.

(Myrtus Chekan.)

This plant, indigenous to Chili, was introduced to the English profession by Dr. William Murrell, the famous English therapeutist and collaborator of Ringer, as a remedy for the "Winter Cough" of elderly people. Dr. Murrell's favorable reports have been endorsed by the experience of many practitioners of this country, and Cheken is entitled to a prominent place on the list of remedies for chronic bronchial affections of an inflammatory or catarrhal nature. Dr. Dessauer, of the German Hospital of Valparaiso, speaks in high terms of it as a remedy also when the discharge is of a purulent nature. It is a valuable adjuvant in cough mixtures, its influence being alterative and demulcent.

We solicit for this new drug a thorough trial in the catarrhal affections peculiar to this season, confident as we are that it will prove a valuable expectorant.

DOSE—FLUID EXTRACT CHEKEN (P., D. & CO.), 1 TO 2 FLUIDRACHMS.

New York, 60 Maiden Lane and 21 Liberty St.

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III.

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THE favorable reception of *LISTERINE* by the Medical Profession throughout the United States is full evidence that its formulation comprehended advanced theories suggesting a SAFE antiseptic for INTERNAL administration, yet equally efficient for external use, and in a form for immediate demand.

The combination of agents, as presented by us, produces a remedy of peculiar antiseptic property, alike adapted to Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Laryngology, and all Zymotic or Febrile diseases, the best clinical tsstimony having established its safety internally, even in large doses, whilst its capability of dilution to varied strengths, for local administration, demonstrates its power and scope.

Quality of ingredients, uniformity in preparation, and STANDARD ANTISEPTIC STRENGTH, are advantages we assure to the profession through the designation "*LISTERINE*," and the maintenance of these essential requirements are guaranteed, not only by a sense of professional obligation, but our own commercial well-being.

FORMULA — LISTERINE is the *essential antiseptic* constituent of Thyme, Eucalyptus, Baptisia, Gaultheria, and Mentha Arvensis in combination. Each *fluid drachm* also contains *two* grains of *refined* and *purified* Benzo-boracic Acid.

DOSE—One teaspoonful *three* or *more* times a day (as indicated). As a local application to ulcers, wounds and abscesses, or as a gargle, mouth-wash, inhalant or injection, it can be used *ad libitum*, diluted as desired.

The therapeutic value of LISTERINE has been thoroughly established by the most conservative and scientific element of the profession.

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By **Frank M. Deems, M. D., Ph. D.,**
Late of University of New York.

OTITIS MEDIA PURULENTA:

By **Prof. Dudley S. Reynolds, M. D.,**
Louisville, Ky.

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By **Henry O. Marcy, A. M., M. D.,**
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And warrant all our preparations to be of the highest standard. Particular attention paid to the orders of Physicians; promptness, accuracy and full satisfaction guaranteed.

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YOUR ORDERS ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

CINCINNATI MEDICAL RECORDER.

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Veritas Divina Est.

Vol. LI. CINCINNATI, MAY 1, 1883. No. 5.

Pepsin.

For many years the pepsin found on the American market was chiefly imported, most of that which was good being made by Boudault, France. Many times the imported brands were ill made, or adulterated with starch, and of little value. Improved processes were the result of investigations by Prof. E. Scheffer, Louisville; who also introduced the method of triturating it with sugar of milk, and thus rendering it more soluble,—saccharated pepsin. He generously published his processes, on which probably all the present manufactures are based.

The addition of a limited quantity of acid—as the hydrochloric—makes saccharated pepsin completely soluble. But, in our belief, this is objectionable, because such an acid is deleterious to the stomach, and *is not* the true gastric juice, as is commonly supposed. A very small quantity of gastric juice evidently renders the pepsin perfectly soluble, and fits it to do its work; and that would, indeed, be a weak stomach that had not enough gastric secretion for this purpose. Such a stomach needs decided helping up by vegetable bitters, which will soon bring some secretion.

We sometimes find practitioners giving pepsin with the impression that it gives tone to the stomach. It is simply the promoter of albuminoid digestion, dissolving the albumen and preparing it for assimilation. Tone is secured by tonics suited to the respective conditions of the gastric nerves, follicles, circulation, etc., as presented in different cases. Reliance on pepsin to bring up the vigor of the tissues, and overcome their inefficiency, will meet with disappointment. If this is obtained by a suitable selection of tonics, given shortly after meals, while pepsin is given in powdered form on sitting down to meals, the results obtained will be far more satisfactory.

Pepsin and alcohol do not agree well; and the usual wines and elixirs of pepsin on the market represent but a very limited amount of this article, and are practically worthless so far as pepsin is concerned.

Health Boards and Professional Advertising.

It is a great thing for a State and its Legislature to be under the "protection" of a Board of Health, especially if that Board is of the allopathic persuasion. It is always ready to tell the Legislature and the people just what to do with themselves, and what kind of doctors to employ. Of course, the people would not know who to send for in sickness, unless some competent doctor told them; and, as a doctor is always anxious to "protect" the people, he is sure to point out the one and only class of doctors that it is proper for the public to have. And, when the doctors can get laws to enforce their advice, and when one class of doctors manage all the laws, the "dear people" will, of course, be well "protected," for a conclave of

medical men is always known to be a purely *disinterested* body.

In getting laws, they have never thought of themselves and their own fees. Not they! Doctors, allopathic doctors, never think of anything but the welfare of the people. That is why all medical laws are framed under their advice, and passed by their influence, and discriminate against all other schools of medicine, and grant extra class favors to that one school. And that is why the Health Boards are always made up of allopathic physicians, or put under the absolute control of such, and empowered to make rules that will drive others out of business, and leave it all to the allopathists. It needs but one instant to see that all this is the purest kind of benevolence—greatly improving science and "protecting" the people. A State with such a generous Health Board should be happy; for will not the doctors of the "regular" school do all their thinking for the people, and tell them just who to send for when sick, and kindly see them to their graves, and tenderly take the estate for their generous trouble!

The very latest act in this "protecting" the people was passed by the Minnesota Legislature on March 15th. It provides that "the faculty of the medical department of the University of Michigan shall organize as a Board of Examiners." Physicians with genuine diplomas shall be licensed by this Board; those who have practiced in the State five years shall be licensed; and all others must step up to the Board and be examined, paying $5. Now that is a real nice arrangement! An allopathic faculty has the whole thing in their own hands, and there is no possible appeal from their decisions. They sit as judges on their rivals in medical practice, with full power to do as they please, and not be responsible to anybody. If they see fit to conclude that a diploma from any college but one of their own kind is not "genuine," all the sound charters and honorable teaching in the world are brushed aside, and that graduate must shut up shop. They can license every dunderhead who may come up and announce his belief in their shibboleth, and offer to mercurialize and *bleed* the people. They can refuse license to a real good scholar, who does not pin his faith to their sleeve.

It is such a nice thing to have only one set of medical opinions in the State, and to cut off and drive out every man who will not bow down and worship those opinions! A high education is nothing, for the examinations are only to be "elementary," and the licenses on these are exactly as good as regular allopathic college diplomas. Why go to college at all? The law is not to advance science, but "to regulate the practice of medicine," so that nobody shall practice unless an allopathic faculty lets him! The people of Minnesota must be very happy in having their health thus kindly taken care of by that disinterested allopathic faculty!

Illinois is particularly well cared for by its Health Board, which accepts the diplomas of an allopathic college that other allopathists denounce as pretty much of a diploma-shop. Last year this Board tried to have the Legislature pass a law declaring that a man must limit his practice to his own neighborhood. He must not go from home, even if the people wanted him. The people must be "protected," and, of course, can not know what is best for them. They were to be divided out among the allopathic doctors; and, if there was no Physio-Medicalist within ten or fifteen miles, then they must take an allopath. If they were confident that they were dying under allopathic calomel, strychnine, and prussic acid, they must be good citizens, submit to the law, and die like men. No sending off twenty or an hundred miles for a man they had confidence in, especially

if he was a Physio-Medicalist. That would be quackery; and better die according to law, under allopathic "protection," than countenance the distant man who could save their life.

Such was the scope of the law devised and urged by the dignified Board, which has an allopathic majority that controls it, and has three times prevented a Physio-Medicalist from being placed on it in response to the people's petitions. But the Health of the Illinois Legislature was hardly strong enough to pass such a law. Possibly the Board hopes to bring up the legislative tone to this pitch soon.

But it seems Illinois has passed a law to suppress the specialists who advertise in the newspapers. Of course, it would be all right if they advertised in the medical journals, and got their business by the courtesy of other doctors. Many of the highest allopathic men are specialists, and put their cards in professional journals. And the Illinois Board seems to run its requirements in this line, and the more specialties the better the college. It is not the fact of being a specialist that is objectionable; for that is perfectly legitimate and high-toned. It is not the fact of being amenable to civil and criminal law for wrong-doing. The objectionable, damnable thing is advertising in the papers—where the people who want special treatment can learn who will give it to them. That kind of thing must be stopped, and this *special* practice will then be divided around among the other doctors. Another "protection" of the people, you are to understand! Of course, the dignified doctors are wholly disinterested in getting this law. But, if one of these same dignified gentlemen could sneak around a newspaper office, and get some amiable reporter to slip in a loud puff of him among the news items, and secure this kind of advertisement without *paying* for it; that is, of course, perfectly legitimate and professional!

"Great is Diana of the Ephesians"; and great is the mystery of being strictly professional, from the allopathic standpoint. We never could fathom some parts of the mystery, probably because we are not in "the ring." For example: to advertise in the newspapers is an unpardonable sin, and doctors who do it must be "suppressed" by law; but to advertise in a professional journal is respectable, even when eminent professional gentlemen there lend their names in commendation of some proprietary medicine that is also advertised in the newspapers. The true "professional air" is given to it by *pretending* to insert the formula with the "ad." Here is where the music comes in. An honorable house gives the composition of its preparations honestly, does not advertise them in newspapers as patent medicines, and leaves physicians to use or not use as suits themselves. But the struggle made to *not* give a formula that is said to be given, and then getting some professional journals to advertise the secret compound, are the points full of dignified humor.

An instance is before us: A strictly professional monthly gives an advertising page, directly in front of its reading matter, to a high-titled company. Several preparations are there announced, and the formulas given. One is a sure cure for small-pox. It was obtained from a blooded cow, inoculated into a royal personage, kept going through royal veins for centuries, and now has the intensified powers of all this "blue blood" concentrated in it. Nothing can now equal its powers. It is "covered by a trade-mark to protect the medical profession from miserable imitations." How many people do need "protecting!"

Another of the medicines is said to be made of nitrogen, pure oxygen, anhydrated carbonic acid gas, pure crystallized carbon

(diamond dust!) and permauganate of potash. These are boiled in a platinum receptable holding five gallons—size must be exact—and will produce an oily fluid! *Boiling* three gases with carbon and permanganate, and getting something oily from them, is "richness." The "oiliness" of Squeers' hopeful son is nothing to that. Was this oil used to "grease the palm" of the editor who admits this advertisement—an editor who is the avowed enemy of all quackery outside of the *regular* school!

Another preparation in that list is said to be "prepared from the brains of various animals, and especially those members of the monkey family nearest in physical formation and mental characteristics to their human congener." Brains from those monkeys which are most like human monkeys! Compounded, no doubt, for the improvement of human brains. Advertised in an allopathic journal of sound professional standing! Of course, the medicine is designed only for the use of allopathic doctors, and not for the general public. That must be why it is advertised in a strictly professional journal. If the public got to using it, they might get their brains so active and enlightened as to realize the oppression and charlatanism of all these professional tricks; and then class laws for the benefit of one set of doctors would be quickly repealed.

Obstructing and Overwhelming Nature.

Few medical men ever had broader learning, enjoyed grander opportunities, or wrote with more honesty, than the late Sir John Forbes, M. D., England. He had a most extended practice, was a leading member of the Royal College of Physicians, physician to the Queen's household, etc. At the close of half a century of medical life, he wrote a small volume called "Nature and Art in the Cure of Disease." We present some quotations from it.

"In the case of chronic diseases, and of slight diseases, most persons are prepared to admit that a certain proportion of cases may terminate in health when abandoned entirely to Nature. In the case of severe diseases, more especially acute diseases, and most of all in inflammatory and febrile diseases, the predominant opinion is that, if left to Nature, the great majority of cases would prove fatal,—the recoveries witnessed being regarded as almost entirely the consequence of Art. That such should be the opinion of non-professional persons is not surprising; but it is somewhat strange that such an opinion should be also that of the professors of the medical art.

"Even the *most fatal* of acute diseases,—as in Asiatic cholera, plague, and yellow fever,—the half, the third, or fourth part of those who recover are restored by the powers of Nature alone. In less fatal diseases,—as in inflammation of the lungs, liver, pleura, peritoneum, etc.,—whether left entirely to Nature or treated by means incapable of controlling them in any way,—we find a still larger proportion of cases terminating in recovery. In the zymotic or poisonous eruptive fevers,—small-pox, measles, scarlatina, etc.,—all our most experienced and most enlightened practitioners agree that the terminations, whether favorable or unfavorable, are only very slightly modified by treatment. And yet we find a large proportion of such diseases always terminating in restoration to health."

"Among many of the civilized nations of the ancient world,—as the Israelites, Romans, and Greeks,—the order of physicians did not exist, the treatment of diseases being left to the priests, and being generally of such a nature as could hardly have any beneficial influence. Even in the school of the great Hippocrates, the means commonly employed were almost

nugatory, and certainly incapable of changing the natural course of the dis ease,—a circumstance to which we attribute a good deal of the success of the Hippocratic practice, when compared with the results obtained in the more perturbative schools of subsequent times.

"For ages after the Romans became a civilized people, the medical art was virtually unknown among them, and had no professors. Even in the time of Pliny, though physicians were then tolerated, they seem to have been regarded rather as a nuisance. And yet we do not learn that the mortality from ordinary or extraordinary diseases was so much greater in those times as to contrast with the results obtained under the organized system of physic subsequently introduced. Many died, but many also recovered,—just as we witness in modern times. Even in Christian Europe, in these present times, while the towns groan under the load of superfluous doctors, many country districts have to rely mainly on the skill of old crones, with their warm cordials and herb teas. Under such management a large proportion of the patients recover."

"The *power of the system*, without any artificial aid, suffices in *the great majority of cases* so to modify diseases as to diminish or relieve, to remove or cure them. The artificial agents, termed remedies when they influence diseases, influence them by and through the same agency which obtains in the case of spontaneous cures. In both cases, it is Nature, and Nature alone, that operates and effects the relief or cure. Remedies may stimulate or excite the natural faculties to do the work which they themselves have no power to do; but the essential agency [of cure] is exclusively in the individual organism, in the *vis medicatrix*,—the medicating power of Nature. And it is to be remembered that this natural curative power is not one that operates merely occasionally or feebly; but one that is always present, always active, and possessed of sufficient force to cure the *great majority* of diseases without any assistance."

"In the actual state of medical practice, since the medical art assumed its present formal and bold character, it is only in very rare or exceptional cases that the disease is left to Nature. On the contrary, the strongest and most effective powers of Art are usually employed for the very purpose of setting aside, or counteracting, or modifying, in some way or other, the powers of Nature. We may even say that all the heroic arms of physic are invoked purposely to disturb, and obstruct, and overwhelm the normal order of the natural processes."

"In rare instances, the violent artificial disturbances so excited in the system, *seem* to overcome the natural disturbances existing in it; but, as a general rule, the indication is not only *not* fulfilled, but the existing disease is either aggravated directly or the natural restorative powers of the system are arrested, enfeebled, or misdirected. Our estimate of it must, therefore, be entirely of a damnatory character, the slight amount of good ever derived from it being counterbalanced by a huge sum of evil."

The sum of this learned man's experience is: that *Nature* cures disease; that Art is beneficial when it assists Nature; that the common medical practice of modern times is a warfare upon Nature, and interferes with her curative processes. These are not *our* statements, but the deliberate convictions of one who had studied and tested the system of which he speaks, and stood at the head of his profession. Thousands of his own school have seen and testified to the same things; though *young* men, and men of less education, and men under the force of ambitious societies, do not see them. Intelligent people will reflect upon such weighty evidence by which the entire

allopathic philosophy and practice are condemned by one of her own greatest men, who pronounces the whole poisoning scheme as "*entirely damnatory.*" How fully is this conclusion verified by the report of Dr. C. E. Steadman, 1882, of the Boston City Hospital. He presents a synopsis of 1,042 cases of typhoid fever, extending over a period of ten years, with the following results:

Cases receiving no treatment beyond good nursing—death rate, 7.8 per cent.

Cases treated by quinine and salicylic acid in variable dose—death rate, 9.5 to 11.5, the higher rate to the larger doses.

Cases treated by mineral acids—death rate, 12.8 per cent.

Cases treated by sponge baths—death rate, 14.9 per cent.

Cases treated by tub baths—death rate, 18.3 per cent.

Cases treated by alcohol—death rate, 37.1 per cent.

Thus progressively has the loss of life increased as the modes of allopathic treatment have changed. The last fashionable course—alcohol—gives the greatest mortality, being five times greater than when the patients received no treatment at all, but were left entirely to Nature and good nursing. In each of their forms of management, they have there verified the sentiment of Dr. Forbes, and proven that their medication overwhelms the natural processes and causes more deaths than when there was no medication whatever. These tables given by Dr. Steadman are not hurried ones. They go over a period of ten years, embrace the accurate statistics of more than one thousand cases of a single form of disease, treated by competent allopathic physicians in the City Hospital of one of the most cultured and scientific cities in the world. Do they not sustain us in an utterance we have before made? namely: The world would be better off if the entire allopathic system were thrown aside. With all the learning and experience of that school, it is *worse than useless* when it comes to the treatment of disease. Then why cling to a system so full of dangers and so deficient in success at the bedside? The prejudices of education will not pay a man for losing his life.

An Autopsy.

BY T. J. LYLE, M. D.

APRIL 12th, I was called to assist Dr. J. M. Hale and son (eclectics) in an autopsy on Mr. C. S., formerly of this place.

Externally the body looked poor, and was of a dirty-yellow color. Internally it appeared as if every tissue had been painted with chrome, presenting a most thorough cholæmia. In life he ordinarily weighed 140 pounds. We found the heart weighing one pound; right side covered with fat; some small degree of both hypertrophy and dilatation present, and a trace of fatty degeneration in heart tissue.

The lungs weighed 4½ pounds; and, although large to the size of the man, presented only slight traces of cholæmia, and evident signs of recent congestion. Spleen enlarged, weighing one pound, very brittle, adherent to the diaphragm and costal coverings.

The kidneys were covered each with about half a pound of fat; and each weighed, with the fat, 24 ounces. Throughout they were tinged with the same chrome color as the other tissues of the body, and had been undergoing structural degeneration.

Bowels covered with large masses of cholæmified fat, and yet externally the man looked emaciated. He had been a great eater, yet his stomach showed no particular signs of disease. Large lumps of fat encircled the lower intestine, and doubtless had obstructed its action, for he had usually complained of having no power in the lower bowel.

The liver weighed scarcely three pounds, was much harder than normal, and filled

with the hard nodules peculiar to cirrhosis. Superiorly it was firmly attached to the diaphragm, and laterally to the costal coverings. A slow atrophy had doubtless been going on for some years, and he had been doctoring more or less for four years. "August flower" had been his favorite medicine. In the last two years of his life he had suffered much from hypochondria. From youth he had been a moderate drinker, a German fond of his beer.

The gall cyst was found quite full. Three days before his death he became paralyzed, doubtless from the overwhelming of the nervous system by the complete, universal cholæmia.

Salem, O.

Case of Dyspepsia.

BY WM. WESLEY COOK, M. D.

THE patient was a man forty-three years of age, of sanguine-bilious temperament, who had always been a hearty eater, indulging in the use of moderate quantities of alcoholic stimulants, and large quantities of condiments and strong coffee. He had been suffering, for three months or more, from dyspepsia, gradually growing worse. His appetite was always good, and especially so for breakfast, though the morning meal was always vomited with large quantities of mucus, and on that account was seldom partaken of. After dinner and supper there was always a feeling of oppression over the epigastrium, with heartburn, and acid eructations, tenderness at the pit of the stomach, and pain through the shoulders. These symptoms would subside when more food was taken. Between meals there was considerable thirst, but water would cause great nausea; occasionally there was severe frontal headache. At night there was considerable restlessness, hands and feet cold. Would awake in the morning feeling tired and very hungry, with a sickening taste in the mouth. At my first visit I found the patient looking very sallow, and feeling cross and nervous; pulse 60, full and regular; bowels constipated; urine high-colored and scanty.

Treatment:—Before retiring at night, the feet were to be soaked in hot water and well dried; and a powder given consisting of—

℞. Euonymin,
Podophyl. Pelt., . aa gr j
Apocynin, . . gr iij

The sickening feeling complained of in the morning, whenever it was marked, was encouraged by a drink of salt and mustard in warm water, which caused the mucus to be vomited in large quantities; and, after an hour's rest, he was always able to eat a fair breakfast and keep it in his stomach. To ease the heartburn, which at times was very severe, two capsules were given containing together—

℞. Carbo. Ligui, . gr iij
Myrrh, . . . gr ij
Hypo-sulph. Soda, . gr iv

To satisfy the thirst between meals, he was allowed to drink milk mixed with lime water; and occasional draughts of a tea of taraxacum root and camomile, which tasted agreeable to him. Also every three hours was given in capsule—

℞. Phos. Hydrastia, . gr j
Scutellarin, . . gr ij
Tart. Ferri et Potass., gr iij

The diet was strictly regulated; animal broths given; coffee, alcohol, and all stimulants forbidden. This treatment was persisted in without change for four weeks, at the end of which time he declared himself cured.

117 *Ninth Street.*

A Case of Jaundice.

BY L. WARFORD, M. D.

WAS called, November 25, 1882, to see the son of Mr. C., aged four years. Motor-sanguine temperament; pulse small, softish, and rather frequent; temperature a

little above normal. (This was about 3 P. M.) The mother said he seemed to have a very light chill about 10 A. M. of each day. He was rather quiet and stupid. Was up and about the house most of the time, but some days would keep his bed most of the day. Did not suffer much, but by making pressure found some soreness over lower part of right lobe of liver. Tongue covered with a heavy whitish fur in front, becoming quite yellow as it approached the root, and a little inclined to be dry. Bowels constipated, not moving oftener than once in two days; had moved last that morning; were greatly distended with gaseous accumulations. He had vomited a quantity of undigested food the night before, which was very sour. Breath offensive. Appetite very variable, being at times very good, and at others no appetite at all. Was much emaciated, and flesh very soft and flabby. Skin very yellow and considerably tinged with green, especially down the back and over the breast. The eyes were so colored with a greenish-yellow that you could scarcely tell that there was any white about them. On the dorsum of the right wrist was a sore about a half inch in diameter, and covered with a thick scab, which rose an eighth of an inch above the surface. A larger sore on the upper lip, extending quite up to the nose, and a smaller one on the right ear.

The present attack was not noticed more than ten days previous to this time. About six weeks previous to this he had an attack of bilious fever, from which he made a rapid recovery, so that he had apparently gained his former health before the present attack began.

My treatment was as follows:

℞. Apocynin,
Soda bicarb., . *aa* gr. xviij
Trit. Ol. Xanthoxyl, gr. ix
M. Fl. chart. No. ix. Sig: One every twelve hours.

℞. Tr. Dioscorea, . . ʒ iij
Syr. Rhei et Potass., ad ℥ ij
M. Sig: A teaspoonful every three hours.

Enjoined the mother not to let him eat too much if the appetite should return.

27th. Found him about the same. He had another spell of vomiting since my former visit, ejecting undigested and fermenting food. Continued the above powders. Directed a suitable dose of antibilious physic, and to be repeated in three hours if necessary. Then prescribed—

℞. Fl. Ext. Euonymus, . ℥ j
Fl. Ext. Chelone, . . ʒ vi
Fl. Ext. Apocynum,
Fl. Ext. Hydrastis, . *aa* ʒ iv
Tr. Xanthox, . . ʒ ij

M. Sig: A teaspoonful three times a day in the previous syrup. Gave suitable powders of quinia and capsicum for the chills, beginning six hours before it was expected.

30th. Physic had moved the bowels promptly after the second dose. Chills disappeared, bowels moved twice a day, appetite so improved that he over-ate, and had another vomiting spell. Tongue clearing, color of eyes and skin improving. Continued the fluid extracts in the syrup. He steadily improved, and in a month was well and hearty.

Altona.

A Case of Acute Pneumonia.

BY O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D.

An article headed "Fatality of Pneumonia," in the *Recorder* of April 1st, recalls to my mind the following case:

October 24, 1880, I was called at one o'clock in the morning to visit Miss A., aged about twenty years. She had been sick about six days, under the care of an elderly allopathic physician. He had been sent for the previous evening, as the patient was rapidly growing worse. About midnight he summoned the family to her bedside, saying to them, "She can live but a few moments." She motioned her father to her, and whispered to him, "Dr. Snyder." The father understood her wishes, and I was sent for.

On my arrival the parents met me at the door, and told me I was too late, for she was dying. Being introduced to the old doctor, I inquired of him the nature of the case. "Typho-malarial fever, with some queer peculiarities," was his answer. Examining the patient, I found the pulse 130, small, somewhat irregular; temperature 104, respirations 38. Skin very dry, countenance dusky, distressing cough, bowels constipated, urine scanty and high colored. Acute pain and tenderness in the uterus, being the "peculiarities" spoken of by the doctor. His treatment had consisted

of aconite, veratrum, quinine, brandy, and cod-liver oil.

I diagnosed the case as being an acute pneumonia, complicated with acute metritis. The old doctor concurred, dropping out his previous diagnosis of typho-malaria. He turned the case over to me, saying he wanted nothing more to do with it. I took charge of the patient with the understanding that I was not to be held responsible for a fatal termination, and the doctor was to remain and see what progress I could make. Gave—

℞. Fl. Ext. Prunus, . 32.00 cc
Fl. Ext. Aralia R.,
Fl. Ext. Asclepias,
Tinct. Serpentar, *aa* 16.00 cc
Aqua Bullens, . 256.00 cc

To be kept warm, and a tablespoonful given every twenty minutes.

℞. Quinine, . . .066 gm.
Berberina Olios, . .033 gm.
Capsici, . . .022 gm.

One such powder to be given every hour. A liniment was made of equal parts tinctures lobelia, capsicum and verbascum, and used over the lungs every two hours—

℞. Leptandrin,
Apocynin, . *aa* .066 gm.
Capsicum, . . .033 gm.

One every eight hours. Hot fomentations applied over the uterus.

In three hours the patient was expectorating a muco-purulent sputum freely; was in a fine perspiration, could talk, and was feeling comfortable. At this point the old doctor suddenly remembered that he might be needed at home, and departeed. I now gave the infusion once an hour, and the tonic powders every two hours. Continued this treatment, with gradual diminution, for several days, the patient doing finely. Changed to moderate tonics, the patient making a rapid recovery, and being to-day alive, a monument to the saving powers of Physio-Medical remedies.

Polo, Ill.

—Kunze, of Germany, supported by Edlefren, uses for epilepsy hypodermic injections of curare. It is the most virulent poison known. Can we be surprised that epileptics, subjected to such powerful poisons, do not get well? Kunze uses this because the bromides have failed.

The Healing Art.

AN ADDRESS BY C. W. SMITH, M. D., PHYSIO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE, MARCH 1, 1883.

A GRECIAN story tells us that the philosopher, Diogenes, was wont to light his lantern and go peering about the streets of Athens at mid-day. When asked why he did so, and what he was searching for, he answered: "I am searching for a *man.*"

Men,—men of principle, of soul, of character,—have always been in demand. The world needs them, for the world has precious work for them to do; and they are anxiously sought for at the high noon of this enlightened age, and eagerly called to the world's work when they are found.

Gold is usually found in small particles, mingled in sand and imbedded in quartz; and the stone must be crushed and the *debris* washed away ere the precious metal can be obtained and utilized. In like manner is *truth* mingled with error, hidden amid a thousand worthless falsities, as the diamond is hidden in the earth. The world needs *men* to break through the mountains of ignorance, to crush the rocks of falsity, to clear away the rubbish of error, that the pure and unalloyed truth may be brought forth in all its excellence to elevate and bless the human race. At no time in the world's history has there been a greater need of such laborers than now. Truth is waiting to be unearthed and glorified by bold, firm, strong *men.*

After all the investigations in science that have been made, and all the progress, its aggregate is but as a few pebbles along the shores of time. The most industrious scholars secure but a small amount of the wonderful stores of knowledge that are hidden in the fountain of all knowledge. But that is no occasion for discouragement in labor, and is no reason that men should give themselves as willing sacrifices on the altar of indifference. By industry alone can we open the resources of knowledge; by industry alone can we fit ourselves for that station in life which Nature intended us to occupy. Our duty to ourselves and to our fellow-man demands that we fill our days with industry, and that we put forth earnest efforts to make the world better for our having lived in it.

Knowledge is as necessary to human

happiness as light and air and water. But, as it is ordained that light should appear to us without color, and water be without taste, and air be without odor, so should knowledge be pure and without taint. If it come to us through the medium of prejudice, it will be darkly colored; if through constraints of custom, it will be adulterated. Therefore, the wise and the good will endeavor to separate it from prejudice and custom, that it may be seen and known in its own grand integrity. But truth, even Divine truth, has always been assailed and hindered by enemies; and we can but expect that scientific truth will meet with opposition and be compelled to fight its way to recognition.

We are indebted for much in the science of medicine to the wisdom of Hippocrates and Æsculapius and Galen. Those men, and many others, were the conscientious students of Nature, and advanced far into her temple, developing some of the greatest truths ever given through man to the world. It is surprising that, notwithstanding so very much has been learned in anatomy and chemistry, and other related sciences, there is to-day found such a large number of persons practicing the healing art who are meeting with no better or even less success than attended Hippocrates and his immediate followers. Anatomy and chemistry are not the essence of curative science; and, when the studies of men lead them away from the paths of Nature, and disregard the healing powers of Nature, and make war upon them, it is not to be wondered at that they meet with less success than did the men who knew less of chemistry but more of the true principles of cure.

The use of remedies for the alleviation of suffering and the restoration of health is no doubt coeval with the history of the human race, but writers generally agree that medicine first became a profession among the Egyptians. The priests of the earlier nations were the practitioners of the healing art. One interesting fact in the early history of medicine is that women were not excluded from administering remedies for healing the sick. Mention is made of one queen, Isis, who became noted as a healer, and was worshiped as the goddess of health. Woman has always shown herself peculiarly adapted for remedial work; and, as fast as ignorance and arrogance shall be driven back, she will be advanced in her position and will be found the peer of man in the sick room.

Egyptians, Assyrians and Jews were in the habit of employing incantations for the cure of their patients, and to these attributed much of their success. Yet they used remedies, choosing those of harmless character; and their knowledge of remedies belonging to the vegetable kingdom, and their reliance upon the healing powers of Nature, gave them much success in most maladies. You will call to mind the case of the Egyptian doctors who came to antagonize Moses, and by their incantations produced serpents. About the only difference between them and many of the present day is this: that the Egyptian doctors produced snakes in the King's courts, while the modern doctors with their peculiar prescriptions often bring up "snakes in the boots."

It will be astonishing to those who have not given the matter thought, if they will look and learn to what an extent mere assertion and dogma are allowed to bind us. Especially is this true in medicine. Religious dogmas are intolerant, and so are medical. Both alike hamper and oppress; both stand in the way of human progress and human happiness, and both should be overthrown.

When the printing press, one of the greatest temporal blessings ever given to man, was invented, the pulpit of the whole world cried out against it, and denounced it as a device of Satan. When the humble fanning mill was invented, that, too, was charged as an impiety and a scheme of the evil one; and the clergy declared that the true Christian would not fly in the face of heaven, but would wait till Providence cause the wind to blow to clean his grain. It was said that the first Quaker who spread a carpet on his floor was disowned by his brethren, as no longer worthy to associate with the pure-minded.

We smile to-day at such mistaken zeal, and condemn such unwonted oppressions. How is it in medical matters? When Harvey discovered and proclaimed the fact of the circulation of the blood, he was abused unmercifully by his own profession, —too ignorant to see the facts, too bigoted to learn a new and glorious discovery.

When Jenner introduced the blessing of vaccination, he was set upon with every kind of scurrility, denounced, ostracised, and beggared in his practice. His own profession thus persecuted him in the rage of their jealousy; and the people imitated the profession, thinking that "the doctors ought to know." And there never has been one single step forward in the healing art but the mass of ignorant and prejudiced medical men have opposed. They have banded themselves into societies to deny every new thing, to put down everything not invented by themselves, to hinder everything that would save life by improving upon accepted medical ignorance. Advancement in medical knowledge has been made by men with minds large enough and souls strong enough to defy the jealous ignorance and venomous persecutions of their own profession. Thank God! such men have from time to time arisen to sweep away benighted medical dogmas, and to bless a suffering race with their discoveries.

The sun of true progress is to-day shining upon our profession, and penetrating the damp vapors of darkness and superstition, and poison and death. Jealous and bigoted men may attempt to hide this sun, and to prevent its illuminating and blessing the earth; but they can not stop the onward march of truth, unless they hope to succeed in fighting against God. Let us, who have seen and felt the power of truth as it is in Physio-Medicalism, stand by the principles that have been so earnestly and ably taught us. Let each one cast at least a pebble into the dead sea of professional ignorance; for a wave will be started that will be seen and felt on the shores of time. When Bonaparte was about to attack the Mamelukes, in a battle where he gained an overwhelming victory, he addressed his soldiers thus: "Soldiers of France, these pyramids of three thousand years are looking down upon you. Show yourselves men." Let us remember that the eyes of suffering and expectant millions are turning to us for relief that allopathy can not give. Remember that the truth of God's own healing art, through all the ages, is looking down upon us; and, in such a light, and with such a responsibility, let us acquit ourselves like *men*.

Hurry, Worry, and Waste.

Attention is every now and again called to the many irresistible proofs which exist that there is something radically wrong in our modern mode of working, and rarely a week passes without some signal collapse in the ranks of our foremost men. An endeavor has been made to show that the cause of that brain wreckage which so commonly occurs among statesmen and politicians is the bad habit of turning night into day, which has been formed by the British Legislature. The truth is, however, that the break-down of public men is not due to any special cause. They are affected, as the ordinary members of modern communities are affected, by the hurry, worry, and waste that are characteristics of the age in which we live, and which pervade all classes and sections of the community.

The demon "overwork," erroneously so-called, is as active among commercial men, who go to bed at ten or eleven o'clock, as among statesmen, who sit up hearing and making speeches until the small hours. Side by side with this fact must also be set up another, namely, that as a rule the votaries of fashion and gayety sit up a good deal later than the members of Parliament, and yet do not suffer half so much. In truth, we must look below the surface, if we would search into the deep effective cause of the trouble we lament.

It is not "overwork," but worry, that kills. Our men of brain might do a great deal more than they do, if only they were less feverish in their haste, less harrassed by worry, and less wasteful of energy. We are all too much in a hurry in what we do. We have too many irons in the fire, too much business on hand at the same instant, and are far too energetic in our endeavors. With deliberation, calmness, and such reserve of strength as results from perfect restraint, a man may do an infinity of work without either trouble or injury.

The system of breathless haste and eager anxiety is rapidly undermining the human constitution. We are impatient for results. Statesmen and politicians are kept on the strain of sustained attention, and their brains are for many hours of the twenty-

four in a state of ferment. The brains of speculators on the Stock Exchange, and even the brains of merchants in their private rooms, are equally taxed, and in the same way. All classes of the community share the turmoil. The period is one of brain-working impetuosity,—of hurry, worry, and waste;—the waste of cerebral energy and nerve force. The higher nerve centers are kept incessantly at work, and become, as it were, overheated, so that it is impossible they should quiet or cool down in the brief period of time allotted to repose. Too often they do not rest even in sleep. The brain only dozes instead of sleeps, and as a result there are dreams of the recent day's work,—that infallible symptom of impending mischief. The only marvel is that, looking to the utterly unphysiological character of our mental and nervous habits of work, the number of sudden failures is not greater than it is, and that we have not a larger percentage of brain mortality to deplore.—*London Lancet.*

The Humors of Examinations.

It is related of a rough-and-ready examiner in medicine that, on one occasion, having failed to elicit satisfactory replies from a student regarding the muscular arrangements of the arm and leg, he somewhat brusquely said: "Ah! perhaps, sir, you could tell me the names of the muscles I would put in action were I to kick you!" "Certainly, sir," replied the candidate; "you would put in motion the flexors and extensors of my arm, for I should use them to knock you down!" History is silent, and perhaps wisely so, concerning the fate of this particular student.

The story is told of a witty Irish student, who, once upon a time, appeared before an Examining Board to undergo an examination in medical jurisprudence. The subject of examination was poisons, and the examiner had selected that deadly poison, prussic acid, as the subject of his questions. "Pray, sir," said he to the candidate, "what is a poisonous dose of prussic acid?" After cogitating for a moment, the student replied, with promptitude, "Half an ounce, sir!" Horrified at the extreme ignorance of the candidate, the examiner exclaimed: "Half an ounce! Why, sir, you must be dreaming! That is an amount which would poison a community, sir, not to speak of an individual!" "Well, sir," replied the Hibernian, "I only thought I'd be on the safe side when you asked a poisonous dose!" "But, pray, sir," continued the examiner, intent on ascertaining the candidate's real knowledge, "suppose a man did swallow half an ounce of prussic acid, what treatment would you prescribe?" "I'd ride home for a stomach-pump," replied the unabashed student. "Are you aware, sir," retorted the examiner, "that prussic acid is a poison which acts with great rapidity?" "Well, yes," replied the student. "Then, sir, suppose you did such a foolish thing as you have just stated," said the examiner; "you ride home for your stomach-pump; and, on returning, you find your patient dead. What would you, or what could you, do then?" asked the examiner, in triumph, thinking he had driven his victim into a corner whence there was no escape. "What would I do?" reiterated the student. "Do?—why, I'd hould a post-mortem!"

Incidents of a highly ludicrous nature frequently occur in the examination of patients, both by doctors and by students. A professor, on one occasion, was lecturing to his class on the means of diagnosing disease by the external appearance, face, and other details of the patient. Expressing his belief that a patient before the class afforded an example of the practice in question, the professor said to the individual, "Ah! you are troubled with gout!" "No, sir," said the man; "I've never had any such complaint!" "But," said the professor, "your father must have had gout!" "No, sir," was the reply; "nor my mother either!" "Ah, very strange!" said the professor to his class. "I'm still convinced that this man is a gouty subject. I see that his front teeth show all the characters which we are accustomed to note in gout." "Front teeth?" ejaculated the patient. "Yes," retorted the professor; "I'm convinced my diagnosis is correct. You have the gout, sir!" "Well, that beats everything," replied the man; "it's the first time I've ever heard of false teeth having the gout! I've had this set for the last ten years!" The effect of this sally on the part of the patient,

upon the inquisitorial professor and his students, may be better imagined than described.

Occasionally within the precincts of colleges and universities a rich vein of humor may be struck in a very unexpected fashion. On one occasion a professor, noticing that certain members of his class were inattentive during the lecture, suddenly arrested his flow of oratory, and addressing one of the students, said: "Pray, Mr. Johnson, what is your opinion of the positions of the animals just described, in the created scale?" Mr. Johnson was forced to say that "really he had no views whatever on the subject." Whereupon the professor, turning to a second inattentive student—who had evidently not caught Mr. Johnson's reply or its purport—said: "Mr. Smith, what is your opinion of the position of these animals in the classified series?" "Oh, sir," replied the innocent Smith, "my opinions exactly coincide with those just expressed so lucidly and clearly by Mr. Johnson!"

The student who, when asked by a stern examiner what he would recommend in order to produce a copious perspiration in a patient, replied, "I'd make him try to pass an examination before you, sir!" had a keen sense of humor, which it is to be hoped the examiner appreciated. His answer was in keeping with the question which has been argued by us and by others, whether the whole subject of examinations, as at present conducted, should not be thoroughly overhauled and revised. —*Chambers' Journal.*

Mullein in Pulmonary Consumption.

The old Irish method of administering the mullein is to place an ounce of the dried leaves, or a corresponding quantity of the fresh ones, in a pint of milk; to boil for ten minutes, and then to strain. This strained fluid is given warm to the patient, with or without a little sugar. It is administered twice a day; and the taste of the mixture is bland, mucilaginous, comforting to the præcordia, and not disagreeable. I resolved to try this method, and also the watery infusion; and, moreover, the natural expressed juice fortified with glycerine.

Some phthisical sufferers were now admitted from time to time into St. Vincent's Hospital, in all stages, from an early one to the most advanced. On each admission, the case was carefully examined; the history, symptoms, and physical signs were exactly noted; and the patient was weighed on a stage balance of great accuracy. The patient was put as much as possible on the mullein treatment only. For obvious reasons, no cod-liver oil, koumiss, or other weight-producer was given; the patients got the diet suitable to such sufferers; and, if the special symptoms become troublesome, received appropriate treatment. As much as possible, however, they were left to the mullein—a proceeding which was entirely satisfactory to themselves. In addition to the admission-weighing, they were carefully weighed every week, and care was taken that this should be done as nearly as possible on the same day and hour, with the same clothes, and, in fact, as much as could be under the same conditions.

I have set down the above cases simply in the order in which they occurred, and with no view of supporting any preconceived idea. These cases, although too few to justify any general conclusion, appear to establish some useful facts. The mullein plant boiled in milk is liked by the patients; in watery infusion it is disagreeable, and the succus is still more so. The hot milk decoction causes a comfortable (what our Gallic neighbors call *pectorale*) sensation, and when once patients take it, they experience a physiological want, and when the supply was once or twice interrupted, complained much in consequence. That it eases phthisical cough there can be no doubt; in fact, some of the patients scarcely took their cough mixtures at all—an unmixed boon to phthisical sufferers with delicate stomachs. Its power of checking phthisical looseness of the bowels was very marked, and experiment proved that this was not merely due to the well-known astringent properties of boiled milk. It also gave great relief to the dyspnœa. For phthisical night-sweats it is utterly useless.

In advanced cases, it does not prevent loss of weight, nor am I aware of anything that will, except koumiss. Dr. Carrick, in his interesting work on the koumiss treatment of Southern Russia (page 213) says: "I have seen a consumptive invalid

gain largely in weight, while the disease was making rapid progress in her lungs, and the evening temperature rarely fell below 101° Fahr. Until then I considered that increase of weight in phthisis pulmonalis was a proof of the arrest of the malady." If koumiss possesses this power, mullein clearly does not; but, unfortunately, as real koumiss can be made from the milk of the mare only, and as it does not bear traveling, the consumptive invalid must go at least to Samara or Southern Russia. In pretubercular and early cases of pulmonary consumption, mullein appears to have a distinct weight-increasing power; and I have observed this in several private cases also. Having no weighings of these latter, however, makes this statement merely an expression of opinion. In early cases, the mullein milk appears to act very much in the same manner as cod-liver oil; and, when we consider that it is at once cheap and palatable, it is certainly worth a trial. I will contiue the research by careful weighings of early cases; and will further endeavor to ascertain whether the addition of mullein to the cultivating solution prevents the propagation of the phthisical bacillus.—*Dr. Quinlan, in British Medical Journal.*

NOTES AND MISCELLANY.

CHANCRE ON THE CHIN.

Dr. Morrow, in the *Journal of Cutaneous Diseases*, tells of a patient who received a slight cut on the chin, just below the lip, while being shaved in a barber-shop. A sore followed, which proved to be an indurated chancre. General syphilitic roseola ensued.

AN INDIAN ALTERATIVE.

Dr. J. Marion Sims writes to England to inform the profession of a powerful alterative preparation used by the Creek Indians. It consists of the fluid extract of sarsaparilla, stillingia and burdock, and tincture of xanthoxylum. We are not told how Dr. Sims learned it from the Indians, nor how it happens that the savages are so highly skilled in tincture and fluid extracts. And it strikes us as something quite strange that such a learned allopathist should turn to the Indians for professional information, and send this knowledge to the pages of the *British Medical Journal*, thus turning himself and them into "Indian doctors." The fact simply is, that this kind of alterative preparation has been in use among American Medical Reformers for half a century, and has long been published by them. But the prejudices of our allopathic neighbors deprive them of learning these grand things from their white brethren, who are more scientific than themselves.

INUNCTION IN SCARLATINA.

Dr. J. S. Holden, England, advocates the Eastern practice of inunction in scarlatina, both during the fever and the period of desquamation. He contends that the dry and hard epithelium is softened, perspiration thereby encouraged, and the temperature lowered. Scattering of minute epithelium scales during desquamation, that most fruitful source of contagion, is also prevented. He has used it in several severe epidemics, and has been surprised at the great rarity of albuminuria and dropsy in the cases where he employed it.

EXTENSIVE ŒDEMA UVULÆ.

Dr. C. H. Carter, Chicago, reports an unusual case to the *Medical News*. A young man of nineteen had a simple inflammation of the pharynx, for which the doctor prescribed a seidlitz powder and a chlorate potassa gargle. Four hours later he was sent for in great haste, and found the patient gasping for breath from an œdematous swelling of the uvula. The distended and almost transparent organ completely filled the space between the tonsils, and also partially closed the posterior nares. Immediate relief was given by puncturing with a bistoury, and then a tannic acid gargle was used.

LISTERINE.

Prof. E. R. Palmer, Louisville, speaks as follows of listerine, in the Mississippi Valley *Medical Monthly:* I have given it internally in various gastric and intestinal disorders, notably those accompanied by fermentation and flatulence, and diarrhea, when the stools are inclined to be of a foaming nature, finding that even 15 or 20 drop doses will suffice, but often employing larger doses to advantage. As an external agent I can not speak too highly of

its usefulness. I order it for mouth washes and gargles, for vaginal and urethral applications, and as a dressing for various ulcers, such as tertiary syphilides, chenroids, herpes preputialis, etc. It may be used full strength, owing to its non-irritant properties; but, in most cases, will do its work quite as well *diluted*.

ANÆSTHETIC MIXTURES.

The Vienna mixture, used in 8,000 operations without accident, consists of three parts ether and one of chloroform. Billroths' of three of ether and one each chloroform and alcohol. The committee of the British Medico-Chirurgical Society recommends one part, by measure, of alcohol, two of chloroform, three of ether.

COPPERHEAD POISONING.

In the Virginia *Medical Monthly* for February, Dr. Isaac Ott reports some experiments made by him on the poison of the copperhead upon small animals. He finds the stricken animal sits still, breathes slowly at first, and then more rapidly, the wound swells and exudes bloody serum, the extremities become weak, and the heart beats irregularly. Death is due to an arrest of the heart action. He draws the following conclusions from his experiments: The venom is not so strong as that of the rattlesnake. It prostrates the heart, and affects the sensory nerve centers. No microscopic changes are noticed in the blood.

CURED BY NATURE.

Dr. H. E. Sargent furnishes the London *Lancet* the particulars of a case where a woman fell on the edge of a pail, striking the abdomen about two inches to the right of the umbilicus. A semi-elastic tumor soon followed, which gradually became discolored, and in about ten weeks sloughed out as a blood-clot. The discharged clot left in the abdominal wall a chasm about four inches wide and three inches deep, which healed up rapidly. Poultices were applied before the sloughing, and constituted about the whole treatment. The doctor is delighted at this cure practically due to the *vis medicatrix naturæ*. If Nature does so well in such a bad case, why not trust her in other cases, doctor, and *assist* her by sanative measures?

EFFECTS OF SALICYLIC ACID.

In the *American Practitioner* we find the following, translated from a German medical journal: The ordinary effects of salicylic acid are difficulty in hearing, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, drowsiness, and delirium. Sometimes from one dose profuse sweats occur, then urticaria, and erythema, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. A few authors mention difficulty in breathing. Dr. Quineke believes impaired respiration the most common phenomenon. Its continued use is always accompanied with very hard breathing. The doses causing such effects were different. He reports a case having these symptoms, the patient dying from congestion of the brain due to the drug, although the dose had been only an *ordinary* one.

NEWS AND BREVITIES.

—In Louisville, they have opened a school of pharmacy for women.

—W. M. Fletcher, M. D. (class of 1881), recently called us to place under our care a case of dipomania. He is doing an extensive business at St. Johns. A son adds to the music of his household.

—Five patients at the lunatic asylum, Staunton, Va., took their medicines and died suddenly. Some of the stomachs have been examined, and the cause of death found to be atropine. It is supposed to have been put in the medicines by some insane patient.

—Dr. J. Kidd, England, relates the history of Bright's disease in a family. Two brothers died of it. Their sister died of it at sixty. Seven of her twelve children died of it, and two of her grandchildren are afflicted with kidney disease. Is Bright's disease hereditary? is now a question.

—Patients should, before consulting a doctor of the *old* school, take warning by the following experience of a gentleman who no doubt turned to the "regulars": "And Asa, in the thirty and ninth year of his reign, was diseased in his feet, until his disease was exceeding great; yet in his disease he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians. And Asa slept with his fathers."

—J. A. Denny, M. D. (class of 1880), writes that he has built up a large practice at Macedon.

—Surgeon-General J. K. Barnes, U. S. Army, died of Bright's disease on April 5th, aged 66.

—D. W. Winter, M. D., and his lady, (class of 1883) are preparing to settle on Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati.

—A bill to create a State Medical Board has been introduced in the Legislature of Kansas, and referred to a committee of physicians. Will our Kansas friends watch its history and keep us advised?

—Prof. W. H. Van Buren, M. D., died in New York, March 24th, aged 64. He was co-author of the admirable work, "Keyes and Van Buren on Genito-Urinary Diseases and Syphilis." Years ago we used to listen to his hospital lectures and see his operations with much satisfaction.

—A dispatch from Nashville, April 26th, says a young man named Ed. Herndon was found dead in a water-closet early in the morning. A partly emptied chloral bottle was found by his side. He was accustomed to taking the drug, but probably took an overdose this time, and sank into his final sleep.

—A family by the name of Stutzman, in the eastern part of Holmes County, Ohio, is afflicted with trichinosis from eating ham. A sister of Mr. Stutzman and three young children are most affected. They ate of the ham, uncooked, about the 8th of April; were soon after taken sick, but did not call in a physician for several days. He at once pronounced it a true case of trichinosis, and large quantities of the parasite were found in the ham. The life of the afflicted ones is despaired of.

—A modern miracle is related by the New Orleans *Picayune*. A joking doctor called on a colored minister, and began to catechise him. "Why is it," said he, "that you are not able to do the miracles that the apostles did? They were protected against all poisons and all kinds of perils. How is it that you are not protected now in the same way?" To which the parson promptly replied: "Don't know about that, doctor. I 'spect I is. I've taken a mighty sight of strong medicine from you, doctor; and I'se alive yet."

TRACTS AND CARDS.

PHYSICIANS often feel the need of some short article to hand to a neighbor to help convince him of the errors of the old-school and the superiority of Physio-Medical practice. I am preparing to supply this want by publishing a series of small tracts. The following are now ready:

TRACTS.

I.—*Overwhelming Nature; or Fatality in Typhoid Fever.*
II.—*Some Samples of "Regular" Practice.*
III.—*Oppressing the People by Medical Laws.*
IV.—*Poisons Never Cure Disease.*

PRICE:—$1.00 per hundred. An order may be for a single kind, or for any selection. No orders taken for less than 100.

CARDS.

☞ I print a Professional Card of extra size. On one side is a full and succint definition of Physio-Medicalism, and of the doctrines and features that distinguish it. On the other side will be printed the Name, Address and Office of the physician ordering. This makes a complete business card, in the best style, and no Physio-Medicalist can afford to be without a full supply. PRICE, $1.50 per hundred. No orders taken for less than 100.

Remit to WM. WESLEY COOK, M. D.,
No. 117 Ninth St., Cincinnati, O.

WM. H. COOK, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
115 Ninth Street, Cincinnati.

Having associated my son with me in the practice of medicine, I will be the better able to counsel with my friends out of the city, and to make visits in consultation abroad when all circumstances are suitable.

WM. WESLEY COOK, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
117 Ninth Street, Cincinnati.

WM. F. TAIT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Galesburg, Ill.

Especial attention given to surgery. I am prepared to go abroad under suitable circumstances, in consultations and for surgical operations.

V.

PURE RESINS, RESINOIDS AND ALKALOIDS.

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS,

Manufacturing Pharmacists & Chemists,

N. W. Cor. Court and Plum Sts., CINCINNATI, O.

Permit us to call your attention to our ALKALOIDS, RESINS, RESINOIDS, etc. We would like your entire trade, and we believe that you will find it to your interest to use our preparations, exclusively. The high reputation our Medicines enjoy has been obtained from their excellence and quality, and not from extensive advertising. It is well known that the class of preparations we call your attention to here, has been uncertain in quality as found in market, and hence we invite you to protect yourself and your patient, by using those of our make. We suggest that you request your druggist to order from us in case he is not convenient to an Agent.

Should you prefer to deal directly with our house, we will take great pleasure in filling your orders on our usual business terms for such amounts as you may desire. We will be obliged for the names of those of your physician acquaintances who will appreciate a line of medicines such as we make. The information given in our notes of the accompanying list is valuable, and the list should be preserved for future reference. Respectfully,

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS.

Euonymin, per oz. (vial included), $1.05.

Practitioners have employed Euonymin as made by us, and considered it valuable for many years. It has recently come into general use, owing to the r ports of Prof. Richardson, of England.

Alkaloid (White) Hydrastine, per oz. (vial included), $6.65.

The "White Alkaloid of Hydrastis" as made by us is in the form of white crystals, and is pure. To prevent confusion please note that when this Alkaloid is desired it should be ordered under the full name "Hydrastine White Alkaloid" Alkaloid Hydrastine simply is understood to refer to the Yellow Alkaloid, which is used extensively for injections.

Hydrastine or Berberine, per oz. (vial included), $4.00.

The Yellow Alkaloid of Hydrastis Canadensis is generally accepted to be the same as Berberine, although it certainly differs in some respects from the published descriptions of this Alkaloid. It is the bitter principle of Hydrastis Canadensis, and gives rise to the line of salts which we designate as "Citrate of Hydrastine," "Sulphate of Hydrastine," etc., etc. This is the only "Alkaloid Hydrastine" used simply under that name.

Hydrastine Principles Combined, per oz. (vial included), $1.35.

This is a mixture of the Yellow and the White Alkaloids, together with the Acrid Resin and other peculiar proximate principles of Hydrastis Canadensis. This preparation is intended to be used when "Hydrastine" is prescribed, and it is always sent by us to our patrons when simply "Hydrastine" is ordered. As a remedy for internal administration where it is not necessary to have a solution, it is desirable. This is the only preparation of Hydrastis in the form of powder that represents all the medicinal constituents of the root.

Leptandrin, per oz. (vial included), 50c.

This is a mixture of the Resin and other principles of Leptandra Root. The Resin alone is inert, or nearly so. Those who have used our Leptandrin find it all that can be desired.

Podophyllin (Genuine) per oz. (vial included), 45c.

The genuine dark colored *Resin of Podophyllum* of the Pharmacopœia of the United States is the same as made by us twenty-five years ago. It was discovered by Prof. John King, M.D., and was the first of the line afterward known as Resinoids. The reputation of "Podophyllin" was derived from the use of this article. Podophyllin of a yellow color is an adulterated preparation, and is colored by means of alum or other chemicals. Yellow Podophyllin is uncertain in its action, and is very griping. We do not furnish the objectionable drug unless it is directly specified. We call the attention of the trade to the foregoing facts, and ask that purchasers designate our true Podophyllin.

Sanguinarine Principles Combined, per oz. (vial included), 65c.

The Root of Sanguinaria Canadensis contains a White Alkaloid. This unites with acids to form salts, all of which are of a beautiful red color. The preparation used under the name "Sanguinarine Principles Combined" is an impure form of the Alkaloid. This Alkaloid and its salts are very irritating to mucous membranes, and the inhalation of the dust should be avoided as much as possible.

The foregoing embrace a few of the principle concentrations. We issue a price list of more than eighty of these preparations, and will mail it free to all who apply for it. Address,

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS,

CINCINNATI, O.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Third Street and Central Ave.

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

Trains for	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City -	8.02 am	7.22 pm
St. Louis, Kansas and Texas - -	6.52 pm	8.15 am
Chicago, Peoria and Burlington	7.27 pm	7.32 am
Indianapolis, Lafayette, Kankakee - - -	12.32 pm	11.07 pm

All trains through without change, Elegant Day Coaches and Palace Sleeping Cars.

The great through line to the West and North-West.

C., H. & D. R. R.

Trains leave C., H. and D. Depot, Sixth and Hoadly.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON, TOLEDO, DETROIT, INDIANAPOLIS, CHICAGO.

Trains for	Leave.	Arrive.
Dayton, Toledo, Detroit - - -	8.03 am	7.13 pm
Chicago and Grand Rapids	8.13 am	7.28 pm
Indianapolis and Peoria - -	8.03 am	11.08 pm
Dayton, Toledo and Detroit -	1.38 pm	3.38 pm
Chicago and Grand Rapids	7.38 pm	7.18 am
Indianapolis and Kansas City -	6.53 pm	8.23 am
Dayton and Indianapolis - -	2-38 pm	4.38 pm

WM. AUTENRIETH,

Manufacturer of

SURGICAL AND Dental Instruments!

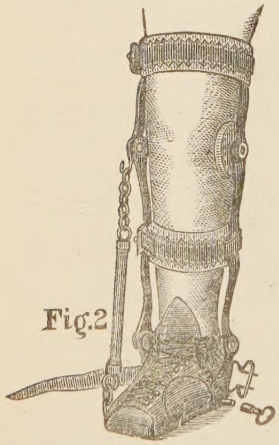

Fig.2

No. 71 West Sixth Street,

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Special Attention given to Fitting Apparatus for Club-Foot, Spinal and Other Deformities.

Elastic Stockings Adjusted for All Limbs on Receiving Measurements.

Pocket Cases, Amputating Cases, Obstetrical Instruments,

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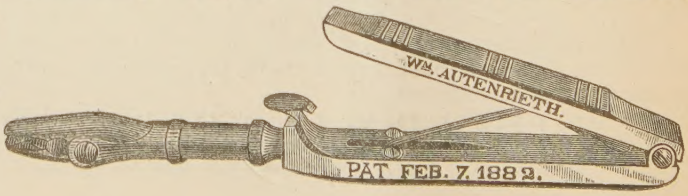

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E. SCHEFFER, - - - - - LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufactures by his Improved Method

SACCHARATED PEPSIN,

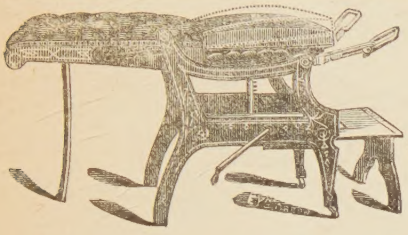
Which has proven its superiority over other Pepsins by its stability and uniformity, and by its agreeable taste. In digestive power it corresponds to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, which is as follows: One part dissolved in 500 parts of water, acidulated with 7.5 parts of hydrochloric acid, should digest at least 50 parts of hard-boiled Egg Albumen in 5 to 6 hours at 100° to 104° F.

CONCENTRATED DRY PEPSIN.

Which possesses eight times the digestive power of the Saccharated; particularly recommended to manufacturers.

LIQUID PEPSIN,

A very active and palatable medicine, containing 4% of Saccharated Pepsin dissolved in acidulated water and glycerine.



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MAX WOCHER & SON,

Manufacturers and Importers of

Surgical Instruments

—AND—

ORTHOPÆDICAL APPLIANCES.

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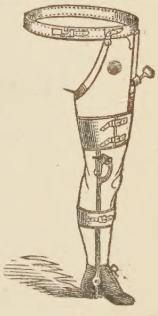
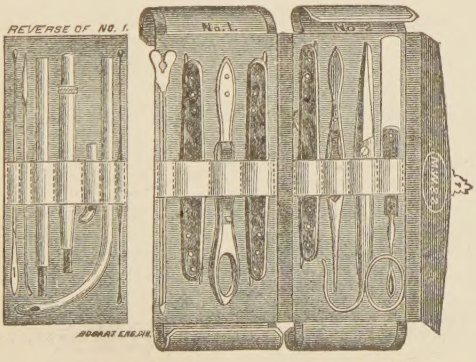


OUR STOCK

Comprises a full assortment of Surgical Instruments in all its various branches and to which we add constantly new inventions, approved of by the Profession here and abroad.



Apparatuses *for all kinds of human deformities we make with all the latest improvements, as recommended by the best authorities.*

An experience of over 40 years as a practical Instrument maker, together with the reputation enjoyed by us for so many years, will serve as a guarantee that all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily executed.

H. M. MERRELL. FRANK R. MERRELL.

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PHYSICIANS' SUPPLIES.

CINCINNATI, March, 1883.

DEAR SIR:—During the past year we have devoted our attention entirely to supplying ALL THE WANTS OF PHYSICIANS. The result of our experiment has been so favorable that we are induced to increase our efforts in this direction. A very large number of physicians have indorsed our efforts with their patronage, and have expressed their more than satisfaction with our goods and prices. Our aim is to

Supply the Physicians with Everything

Necessary in the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics, and at such prices as give us a fair living profit. We deal directly with the physician, and have no agents on whose shelves our preparations may lie for months before they reach the consumers.

In the manufacture of our preparations we employ only skilled labor and the best materials, insuring uniform and thoroughly reliable results. Our trade for the past year has convinced us that it *pays* to put the choicest stock and the most expert labor in our manufactures.

We supply nothing but First-Class Goods,

And refuse in all cases to adulterate or deteriorate in order to undersell a competitor, or to meet the prices of an unscrupulous manufacturer. Every bottle bearing our label is guaranteed to be of THE BEST POSSIBLE QUALITY. We carry at all times complete lines of

FLUID EXTRACTS, **SOLID EXTRACTS,**
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SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES of best makes,
ALL NEW REMEDIES supplied true to name,
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